

On June 24 and 25 Gen, Schofield con-

By GEN. GREEN B. RAUM.

Copyrighted, 1901, by the publishers of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, On June 15, 1864, the Confederate army saw, which is the key to the whole under Gen. Johnston occupied a strongly-fortified position. Pine Mountain had been abandoned. The line now extended directly between Kenesay and Lost Moun-directly between Kenesay and Lost Moundirectly between Kenesaw and Lost Moun- are ample.'

On this day McPherson moved Gen.

Harrow's Division of Logan's Corps to vancing the right wing of our army, Gen. the extreme left of the army, where Har-row, forming at a right angle to Gen. Sherman kept a constant watch upon the progress of events; he was daily in the Gen. progress of events; he was daily in the Blair's left flank, with Gen. Walcutt's saddle; he passed from point to point and Brigade in front and Col. Reuben Will-became perfectly familiar with the relaiams's and Col. Oliver's Brigades forming tive position of the two armies and the strength of Gen, Johnston's position, Gen. his position and captured 350 prisoners. Johnston would not come out of his works his to deliver a general battle, and that if a including 22 commissioned officers; including 22 commissioned officers; his own loss was 45. This action opened the way for the Seventeenth Corps to advance its line, establish new works and to seriously threaten the left flank of the Con-

federate army.
On the same day Gen. Thomas and Gen. On the same day Gen. Thomas and Gen.
Schofield advanced their lines about two miles over very rough and difficult ground.
This movement was continued on the 16th, and the Union forces drew up close to the analysis of the position held by Gen.
The posit

was a period of heavy rain storms. The roads were rendered almost impassable the small streams were bank-full and the bottoms were boggy. The two great armies were all the while in close proxmits were all the while in close plot imity, and were constantly in a state of action; heavy skirmishes, reaching almost to the importance of battles, were of daily occurrence; particularly was this so on Sherman's right flank, which closely followed Johnston's army as it from time to time withdrew eastward into new works. The men on both sides were exposed to the elements; the military conditions were such that this could not be

The Union forces advancing to a position were compelled to work in the rain and to construct their rife-pits and forts of the muddy soil. The Confeder-nte soldiers had this advantage: when they fell back it was to occupy works already constructed, and these new works were located upon the most available ground for defense. The Union army pushing up close to the enemy's line was compelled to occupy any available ground that could be found, establish a line and construct works under fire. This opera-tion was repeated from time to time as

the rebel army changed its position.

On June 19 Gen. Johnston again withdrew the flanks of his army. This was done so secretly and to such a distance that the first impression was that he had retreated; but it was soon learned that he had simply retired to a new and a stronger position behind Noonday Creek and Noyes Creek, two streams which flow at the base of Kenesaw and Little Kenesaw

THE KEY TO THE DEFENSIVE POSITION. Kenesaw Mountain was the center and key-point of this great defensive position. Sherman held the railroad as far south as Big Shanty Station. At that point the railroad track curves abruptly to the east, and passing around the mountains on the east runs through the town of Marietta. Johnston's line formed a great half cir-cle about six miles in extent, with the

a continuous line of heavy breastworks for infantry, the top of the works being protected with head-logs. In front of these works timber was felled to obstruct the movement of troops, and a line of skir mishers was established. At many points lines of rifle-pits were constructed some

Gen: Johnston had at least 60,000 men behind his intrenchments—10,000 men to the mile; Gen. Hardee with his corps occupied the center of Kenesaw; Gen. Hood with his corps was on the left, and Gen. Loring, successor of Gen. Polk, occupied the right with his corps.

DISPOSITION OF SHERMAN'S ARMY.

The Union line, of course, conformed to the Confederate position, but being the outer circle, was much longer. The base of supplies on the railroad at Big Shanty Station was under the protection of the Army of the Tennessee, which occupied the left flank of Sherman's army, the three corps being present, Logan, with the Fifteenth Corps, in the center, Dodge with the Sixteenth Corps on his right, and Blair with the Seventeenth Corps on his left.

Gen. McPherson disposed of his forces so as to protect the depot of supplies with great strength. On June 19 he advanced the Fifteenth Corps to near the base of Kenesaw, where it was soon intrenched. Gen. Logan pushed his skirmishers up the mountain side, driving the enemy's skirmishers before him. On June 24 he attempted to gain the summit of the mountain with his skirmishers, but found the enemy in strong force and well pro-

tected with heavy works and rifle-pits.

The Army of the Cumberland occupied
the center, holding the ground in the immediate front of the heavy works on Kenesaw, and extending far to the right, the three corps all being present, Howard with the Fourth in the center, Palmer with the Fourteenth on the left and Hooker with the Twentieth occupying the right

of Thomas's force.

The Army of the Ohio, composed of the Perior numbers.

Twenty-third Corps, under Schofield, was on the extreme right of the Union line, which was now nearly 10 miles long.

Along this whole front the conflict was

overlap the rebel position and force Johnthus reduce the numbers along the chosen

On the afternoon of June 22 the Con-On the afternoon of June 22 the Con-federates moved out in strong force from by daylight. On the morning of June 27, their works and attacked the right flank when the Fifteenth Corps went into poof Sherman's army, which was advancing toward Marietta. The assault fell upon Hooker and Schofield. Three of their visions met and successfully resisted the

SHERMAN'S REPORT TO HALLECK.

Gen. Sherman on June 23 made a brief Washington giving an outline of the situa-

tion. He said:
"We continue to press forward on the

Ill., Capt. Jacob M. Augustin; 111th 10... Col. James S. Martin; 110th 4d., Capt. John S. Windsor; 12 th 16., Lieut-Col. Frank S. Curtiss; 6th Mo., Lieut-Col. Deles Van Deusen; Sth Mo., Lieut, Col. David C. Coleman; 57th Ohio, Col. Americus V. Rice,
Second Brigade, Second Division, com-

manded by Brig. Gen. Charles C. Wal-cutt—40th El., Lieut.-Col. Rigdon S. Barnhill; 103d Ill., Lieut.-Col. George W. Wright; 97th Ind., Lieut.-Col. Alvin C.

tion of attacking the enemy's fortified



MAP OF THE BATTLE OF KENESAW MOUNTAIN.

ston was of immense defensive strength | John W. Blake; 57th Ind., Lieut.-Col. and had been thoroughly fortified. | Willis Branch; 26th Ohio, Maj. Norris T. | Peatman; 97th Ohio, Col. John Q. Lane. defensive. Gen. Sherman must choose bedefensive. Gen. Sherman must choose be-tween two alternatives; he must carry the Confederate position by assault or turn Col. William A. Schmitt; 42d Ill., Capt. it by a flank movement.

AN ASSAULT DETERMINED UPON.

In the latter case he must abandon the railroad and his base of supplies, move his 2rmy to the rear and against the line of communications of the Confederate army, with the expectation that it would be brought out of its works either to fight cle about six miles in extent, with the railroad in his rear. The center of his line on Kenesaw faced west. This formation protected the railroad, the town of Marietta, and the wagon roads leading out of that place. Gen. Johnston's line was strongly fortified. Well-planned forts were erected at all important points, and were filled with artillery. These forts were connected by

the assault.
In referring to this subject Gen. Sher-

"The general point selected was the left head of column through at that point by pushing it boldly and rapidly two and one-half miles, it would reach the railroad below Marietta, cut off the enemy's right and center from its line of retreat, and thus by turning on either part it could be overwhelmed and destroyed. Therefore on the 24th of June I ordered that an assault above the column of t fore on the 24th of June I ordered that an assault should be made at two points south of Kenesaw on the 27th, giving three days' notice for preparation and reconnoissance, one to be made near Little Kenesaw by Gen. McPherson's troops and the other about a mile farther south by Gen. Thomas's troops."

It will thus be seen that Gen. Sherman's plan was to break through the rebel line near the center and push a heavy colrailroad about two and a half miles dis tant, thus practically breaking the Con feedrate army in two and thereby enable him to fall upon first one wing and then the other, and overwhelm each with su-

FORMATION OF ATTACKING COLUMN.

For the purpose of this assault Gen Sherman decided to make an important kept up between the contending forces al-most without pause. The Union line had as to give Gen. Thomas a heavier force been constantly extended to the right to upon the center. This was done by having Gen. Logan move the Fifteenth Corps ston to stretch out his line of battle, and about three miles to his right and relieve the Fourteenth Corps, commanded by Gen. Palmer. The movement was made at night and was successfully completed when the Fifteenth Corps went into po-sition under the guns of the enemy on Little Kenesaw Mountain, the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Corps filled up the gap between them created by the withdrawal of the Fifteenth Corps. The Fourteenth Corps, thus relieved, moved to the right, forming on the right of the Fourth Corps and became the center of Gen. Thomas's

The troops assembled in front of th Confederate works which were to be as "We continue to press forward on the principle of an advance against fortified positions. The whole country is one vast fort, and Johnston must have at least 50 miles of connected trenches, with abatis and finished batteries. We gain ground daily, fighting all the time. On the 21st Gen. Stanley gained a position near the south end of Kenesaw, from which the south end of Kenesaw, from which the enemy attempted in vain to drive him: enemy attempted in vain to drive him; ensue in the event the rebel works were and the same day Gen. T. J. Wood's Division took a hill, which the enemy as-The troops which did not actually par-ticipate in the assault were formed ready

saulted three times at night without suc-cess, leaving more than 100 dead on the for battle, but a short distance from the ground. Yesterday the extreme right enemy's works, many of them in actual (Hooker and Schofield) advanced on the range of the enemy's guns. No finer body (Hooker and Schofield) advanced on the Powder Springs road to within three miles of Marietta. The enemy made a strong effort to drive them away, but failed signally, leaving more than 200 dead on the field. Our lines are now in close contact, and the fighting is incessant, with a good deal of artillery fire. As fast as we gain one position the enemy has another already, but I think he will soon have to let go Kene—

The men of the enemy's guns. No finer body of troops could have been selected for this hazardous and heroic enterprise than the true and tried veterans of the Fourth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Corps. They dere all veterans true and tried. Every officer and soldier fully comprehended the importance and danger of the undertaking, and without a murmur prepared for the deadly struggle.

The men of the Fifteenth Corps were

the 46th Ohio, armed with Spencer rifles,

In company with Gens. Stanley, Bran-non and Baird, Gen. Davis made a thorough reconnoissance of the enemy's works. The point selected for the attack was the salient angle of the fortifications which conformed to a projecting point in the ridge. From this outer angle the works following the highest ground fell away to the east for some distance, when they again curved to the south, forming what was known as the "dead angle."

The front of this part of the works was comparatively free from obstructions there being no fallen timber or abatis to obstruct the movement of troops. This an obstruct the movement of troops. In sangle seemed to be the most available point of attack. Gen. Davis's troops were on the right of the assaulting line. The formation of Gen. Davis's troops was in column by regiments, Mitchell's Brigade on the right, with the 34th Ill. deployed as skirmishers, followed closely by the 113th Ohio and the other regiments of the brigade; McCook's Brigade was on the left, with the 85th Ill. leading as skir-mishers, followed by the 125th Ill., the 86th Ill., the 22d Ind. and the 52d Ohio, in the order named, at 10 paces interval. Gen. Howard made a careful examina-tion of the ground in his front. He found only two points where troops could have a reasonable cover in making an assault. He decided to make two columns of at-

on the left, those of the Fourth Corps in the center and those of the Fourteenth Corps on the right. The assaulting column of the Fifteenth Corps in the right. The assaulting column of the Fifteenth Corps in the right.

Corps was placed under the command of Brig.-Gen. Morgan L. Smith, and was composed of three brigades, namely:

First Brigade, Second Division, commanded by Gen. Gues A. Smith—55th

Grandeur and Destructiveness.

By CAPT. HYLAND C. KIRK.

COPVEIGHT, 1902, BY HYLAND C. KIRK. Those who go by the most direct route and Santa Misericordia were completely from San Francisco to the Philippines are destroyed.

Second Brigade, Second Division, commanded by Brig.-Gen. Joseph A. J. Lighthourn—Sail Ind., Col. Benj.J. Spooner; 30th Ohio, Col. Theodore Jones; 47th Ohio, Col. Augustus C. Parry; 53d Ohio, Col. Kobert Williams.

Second Brigade, Fourth Division, commanded by Brig.-Gen. Charles C. Walmanded by Brig.-Gen. Charles C. Walmanded by Brig.-Gen. Charles C. Walmanded by Brig.-Gen. Charles C. Walman, its cruptions can injure no living man, its cruptions can injure no living the natives for this volcano, attempted its ascent. One never returned; but the links which its content of the Ladrone Islands, to which its cruptions dread of the natives for this volcano, attempted its ascent. One never returned; but the links which its links which its links with the links of the links with the links with the links with the links of the links of the links with the links of the links with the links of the links of the links of the links with the links of the links of

Barmhil! 1033 III., Lieut.-Col. George W. Wright; 97th Ind., Lieut.-Col. Alvin C. Cairns; 61 howa, Maj. Thomas J. Sims; 40th Ohio, Maj. Henry H. Giesy.

Brig.-Gen. John Newton's Second Division, Fourth Corps, occupied the center of the assaulting line with his three brigades, namely:

First Brigade, commanded by Brig. Gen. Nathan Kimball—35th III., Col. Sials and Miller; 44th III., Col. Walter W. Barrett; 73d III., Maj. Thomas W., Motherspaw; 74th III., Lieut.-Col. James H. Lizon. It presents an appearance on the second Brigades, namely:

Keyr: 88th III., Lieut.-Col. James H. Lizon. It presents an appearance of the ascent of Mayon by Boon Antonio Siguenza; but as he never gon, formerly the southernmost, province unlike that of Vesuvius, and after the stateroom window on the port side about 4 a. m., which proved to be the island which 1 saw definitely from the deck was a vollass with the stateroom window on the port side about 4 a. m., which proved to be the island which 1 saw definitely from the deck was a vollass which resulted in his death within the year.

A medal was struck by a Spanish so-conmemorative of the ascent of Mayon 1 saw definitely from the deck was a vollass with the full with the year.

A medal was struck by a Spanish so-conmemorative of the ascent of Mayon 1 saw definitely from the deck was a vollass with the full with the year.

A medal was struck by a Spanish so-content of the stateroom window on the port side about 4 a. m., which proved to be the island which 1 saw definitely from the deck was a vollass with result and which 1 saw definitely from the deck was a vollass with result and which 1 saw definitely from the deck was a vollass with result and which 1 saw definitely from the deck was a vollass with result and which 1 saw definitely from the deck was a vollass with result and which 1 saw definitely from the deck was a vollass with result and which 1 saw definitely from the deck was a vollass with result and which 1 saw definitely from the deck was a vollass with result and which 1 saw

feeting Manila and some towns farther north. At present the western cone has the eruptive crater, which occupies the central part of an extinct one; though a much larger concavity is apparent in the much larger concavity is apparent in the much larger expectation.

cluding Mount Arayat and extinct craters of northwestern Luzon, the nearby peaks of Maquiling, San Cristobal, Banajao and Daliliguan, to the east, Toinbal and Lobo south, it disappears under the sea to reappear in the volcanoes of Negros; another submersion, and it rises in the volcano of Camiguin Island, and thence passes to central Mindanao and includes the volcanoes of Macaturin and extinct craters about Llana Bay. Two small volcanoes, Alavaneia and Talanquin, on Dumaran Island, northeast of Pavagua, are included in this system.

in this system.

It was the opinion of Senor D. Jose Centeno, a Spanish mining engineer, based upon the tufa which appears to have been ejected from Taal, beds of which extend some 60 miles north to the town of Mey-canayan, that this volcano was at one time over 8,000 feet high. This is con-firmed by F. H. Sawyer, C. E., author of a recent work on the Philippines.

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of Public Welfare.

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OTHER DESTRUCTIVE VOLCANOES.

In going south from Luzon, Canloan, nountain on the island of Negros, is the arst active volcano beneld, 'I nough censland, some 20 miles inland east or west, occause of the low country intervening it presents the appearance from either side of standing on the shore. Canioan, also known as Malaspina, is at its highest point 8,192 feet above sen level. In 1886, following an eruption of lava, an undermined side-wall of its crest collapsed

and real side wall of its crest collapsed and fell in with a frightful roar.

In its last eruption, which began to ward the end of May, 1894, it three out ashes, and June 2 lava and huge stones of surprisingly regular dimensions, the cruption being accompanied with subterganean rumbies and earthquakes.

It was on the slopes of Canloan that Capt. Byrne's command destroyed the chief band of ladrones in Negros. The heat from the volcano afforded the Tulisanes an agreeable camping ground, but caught between the forces of Byrne and Lieut. Evans it proved too warm for them. Negros has another volcano in the southern part, Magaso, now for a long period inactive and pronounced extinct.

The king of the Philippine volcanoes is Apo, in Mindanao, located 16 miles west of the town of Davao on the bay of that name. Its peaks mark the boundary line between the provinces of Cottabata and

sion, namely:
The Second Brigade, commanded by Col. John G. Mitchell—34th Ill., Lieut. Col. Oscar Van Tassell; 78th Ill., Col. Carter Van Vleck; 98th Ohio, Lieut. Col. John S. Pearce; 108th Ohio, Lieut. Col. John G. Major Lyne S. Sullivan; 121st Ohio, Col. Henry B. Banning.
The Third Brigade, commanded by Col. Daniel McCook—S5th Ill., Col. Caleb J. Daniel McCook—S5th Ill., Col. Caleb J. Diworth; 86th Ill., Lieut. Col. Allan I.

In referring to this subject Gen. Sherman has stated: "Although inviting the man has stated: "Co. Caleb J. Co. Caleb J. Dilworth; S6th III., Lieut.Col. Allan L. Dilworth; S6th III., Lieut.Col. Allan L. Dilworth; S6th III., Lieut.Col. Allan L. Dilworth; S6th III., Lieut.Col. Share L.

ume of black ashes as to lay all southern
Luzon in absolute darkness for five hours.
The only light was the electric flashes playing about the mountain's crest.
Ashes fell in China and the thundering was heard in all parts of the archipelago.
The towns of Camalig, Cagsaua and Bu
The towns of Camalig, Cagsaua and Bu
The only light was the electric flashes playing about the mountain's crest.
The following year, "whilst Fray thunder and plaintive cries were again heard; therefore the priest had a cross through the grating the bears came trotting toward thim it did no good. By putting their feet through the grating the bears could come through the grating the bears could come and can look back and see the mistakes you have made, back gates on each side. Into this the prisoner was pushed, and though he yelled with the springtime of robust manhood. Your transgressions have left their mark upon you. Your errors and excesses have ravaged your system and undermined your nerve force, making your life a miserable existence devoid of pleasure. You hesitate and see the mistakes you have made, back and see the mistakes you have made, back and see the mistakes you have made, back and see the mistakes you cannot recall the vigor and fire of the springtime of robust manhood. Your transgressions have left their mark upon you. Your errors and excesses have ravaged your system and undermined your nerve force, making your life a miserable existence devoid of pleasure. You heat-

power.

existence devoid of pleasure. You hesitate and falter; you are not the man you once were, and you know it. Cast aside modesty. This matter is too important. Act at once with manly decision.

This formula is printed and costs me almost nothing, and I give it free of any charge. I do not ask it, but if you desire to do so you can pay something after. sire to do so you can pay something after using it. I want to help every suffer-ing man in America to regain his health and strength and the ability to enjoy the pleasures of life as I do. Address, L. F. Page, private box, 760, Marshall, Mich.

filled, or, if you desire, you can buy the remedies and prepare it privately just as well yourself. One prescription will make a new man of you. One dose will be enough to convince you of its marvelous

Among those whose attention has been attracted by this magnanimous offer is the Rev. J. S. B. Crawford, of Waynesville, N. C., a very prominent divine, whose own vitality was seriously im-paired. Being sick of paying money to

Logical Conclusion

Tourist (in Frozen Dog)—So you teel sure the posse caught the horse-thief?

Bronco Bill — Wal, they didn't bring



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He decided to make two columns of at tack. Brig.-Gen. John Newton's Division was selected for this perilous task. The assault was to be made upon the enemy's works in front of Gen. Stanley's Division, which was held ready to support the assaulting column if successful.

Gen. Hooker held the Twentieth Corps farther to the right for the same purport. Newton's Division was formed as follows: Harker on the left, with Kimball in echelon supporting Wagner. Gen. Harker formed his brigade in column by divisions, left in front. Gen. Wagner made the same for-time front of the destroyed completely, and All-bus and Bulusan partially bus for of the volcano by more than 400 natives, and they made things interesting for him for volcano by more than 400 natives, the volcano by more than 400 natives, and they made things interesting for him for volcano by more than 400 natives, and they made of Anobing wood, borne to the top of the volcano by more than 400 natives, and they made of Anobing wood, borne to the post of the volcano by more than 400 natives, and

works in front of Gen. Stanley's Division, which was held ready to support the assaulting column if successful.

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